



CAN INDIANS BE CIVILIZED AND CHRISTIANIZED?

This question, which has often been asked by philanthropists, is about being solved by the benign policy of the present National Administration toward the "red man." Some time since we published extracts of a report from Mr. Welsh, of Philadelphia, a distinguished layman of the Protestant Episcopal church, giving the happy result of his observations in the Indian Agencies.

The following from Judge Jones, who has recently visited the Chippewa Indians, will be read with gratification by all who take an interest in the moral and social condition of the Indian tribes, and in the success of the wise and just policy of Gen. Grant. The letter is addressed to Secretary Delano and says:

MINNEAPOLIS, August 28, 1872.
MY DEAR SIR: We have just returned from White Earth, where, with Bishop Haven, of the Methodist Church, President Fairchild, of Oberlin, and two other clergymen, we spent three or four days. On Sunday we saw the Indians at church, the preacher Mr. Johnson, a full-blooded Chippewa, officiating, with a selected episcopal service and a sermon, all in Chippewa. We were called upon to say a few words to these wards of the nation. I never was more interested—was, in fact, so overwhelmed with gratitude to God for the great work he was doing through the President and your Department for these poor children of the wilderness that I could scarcely speak. To see their respectful attention, to hear them repeating the prayers they had memorized to our common Father, was enough to soften the heart and convince the judgment of the most hardened opponent of your policy. Bishop Haven, before we got to White Earth, although a supporter of this policy, had great doubts of its success, but he came away, as we all did, full of hope and, I may add, gratitude to God and to the President and those whom he has selected to aid him in this work for the great things that are being done.

A CONTRAST.

It is within the memory of every one how the whilom slave lords of the South, when they found they were hopelessly whipped, and the Southern Confederacy had collapsed, to avoid Yankee domination, fled the country and sought refuge in England, in Mexico, Brazil, &c. It was a sorry day for them, as was proven by subsequent events, and a few months absence made them yearn to live again under the flag they had attempted to dishonor. However much Union men may have detested the spirit that led them into such a huge mistake, no one could offer them an insult in their disheartened condition. After they had arrived in South America, and were suffering the pangs of extreme poverty, some of them were sick to return, when President Grant, with a magnanimity for which he has always been noted, gave orders for government vessels to bring them back to the land for which they sighed, free of charge. Mark the contrast between his conduct and that of Horace Greeley. Mr. Greeley grew merry over this rebel heira. In April, 1865, Grant said to Lee: "Let your men keep their horses, they will need them to till their fields." Six months after, "when the grass had withered on a hundred thousand Southern graves," Mr. Greeley laughed at the calamities of rebels who survived the strife. October 20, 1865, the Tribune said:

Let us estimate the natural and unavailable outfit for a Southern gentleman on his way to a distant country like Brazil:

	Lbs.	Ozs.
Corn Whisky	400	.....
File New York Herald	20	.....
Other Liquors	200	.....
Soup	.....	.....
Spurs	20	.....
Boots	40	.....
Virginia plug tobacco	300	.....
Cowhides for walling niggers	100	.....
Handcuffs, for securing niggers	200	.....
Iron collars, for controlling niggers	200	.....
Playing cards, dice, etc.	100	.....
Bowie knives	50	.....
Pistols	100	.....
Guns	100	.....
Clean shirts	.....	.....
Angulintun	.....	.....
Sabers	100	.....
Confederate money	100	.....
Total	2600	34

Here then, by careful and conscientious computation, we see that no fine old Southern gentleman can venture into a civilized, nigger-walloping community like Brazil, without taking with him at least 2,600 pounds, three and a half ounces of baggage. As well ask the Chinaman to live without rice, or the Englishman without roast beef, as the Southerner to live without his corn whisky, his spurs, and his Virginia plug tobacco.

Gov. Brown has given ample evidence that he makes statements on important questions without understanding the facts. In his inaugural address he charges that the state debt increased under a Republican administration, from \$16,000,000 to \$40,000,000. In his Lebanon speech he said it was from \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000. Mr. Freeman showed however, by figures that ought to convince any unprejudiced mind, that the debt and interest thereon, up to a short time after Gov. Brownlow's inauguration, amounted to nearly \$20,000,000. Governor B. ought to be posted on these questions, but if he is, we are at a loss to understand why he should make a difference of four millions in his two statements, and still be very wide of the mark.

THE PENITENTIARY LEASE.

Senator Gibson's Reply to Governor Brown.

JACKSON, TENN., Sept. 20, 1872.
EDITORS CHRONICLE: I have just been shown a copy of the Nashville Union and American containing a report of Gov. Brown's speech at Lebanon, wherein His Excellency does me the honor to refer to my late Knoxville speech.

The Governor makes three assertions in his speech:

1st. Governor Brown pronounces my "charges" "false in every particular."

2d. Governor Brown reads a note from Thos. O'Connor, who says "Mr. Gibson said to me that he believed that the lease of the penitentiary was the very best thing for the State; and that if it requires his vote to pass the bill he would vote for it; but inasmuch as he believed the bill would certainly pass on its own merits, he would simply vote against it, but would make no speech or do anything against it. He gave as his reason that it would affect him locally, as he had some constituents that were miners."

3d. Governor Brown says I have "the effrontery to charge him and members of the Legislature with secretly sacrificing the best interests of the State."

Now for the facts in reply to the Governor.

My first charge is that "this lease was made with the utmost secrecy."

Read the proof. I was a member of the Senate Penitentiary Committee. The propriety of making this lease was never communicated to me, or, as I have reason to believe, to any other member of said committee except Mr. Warren, the Chairman. Mr. Warren informed the committee that "something important was up which the Governor would communicate to the Senate in a few days." Mr. Warren intimated that the Governor did not wish it known; and the balance of the committee were left to guess what it was, and never did know until the lease was signed and witnessed. The lease was witnessed by Mr. Warner, chairman of the Senate Committee on the Penitentiary, and by J. B. Heiskell, the Attorney General. And the Governor in his message on the Penitentiary matters says: "That he conferred freely with the Chairmen of the Committees and regarded them as reflecting the will of their respective Committees, as well as the desire of the two Houses." So you will see that the Governor by his own words shows that he "regarded" these two Chairmen as equal to the "two Houses" of the Legislature.

Again: The publication of the lease took every body, outside of the Governor's ring, with surprise; and the public at large knew nothing about it, until the lease had been signed. It was openly charged in the Nashville Banner at the time the lease was first made known that "as the lease of the Penitentiary has been made so privately, and an effort is being made to hurry its ratification through the Legislature, we would respectfully request those who are posted to inform us why so much privacy? Why so much haste to ratify the contract? Why not invite other proposals? Who constitutes the ring? Who are the backers? Has any bonds been paid or to be paid, to any person or persons, for their influence?"

Gov. Brown never notified the public that the Penitentiary was to be leased, and that bids would be received. If he did, it would have been much more effective to have read the advertisement out of some newspaper, than to have pronounced my "charge" "false in every particular." It is one thing to deny, but quite another thing to disprove. And I here and now call on truthful men throughout the state to say if they knew anything about the Governor desiring to lease the Penitentiary until after the lease had been made. If Gov. Brown will submit this question to his audiences it is all I will ask. Besides the foregoing proof that the lease was secretly made, I will refer the Governor to the protest of Messrs. Spears, Eckle, Samuell, Padgett, Nowlin and Bean, three Democrats and three Republicans, on the House Journal, 1st. Because there was no notice given to the public."

And yet in the face of all this, John C. Brown denies that the lease was secretly made, and says the charge is "false in every particular." My second charge is that "when the lease for \$30,000 gross was finally presented to the Legislature, it was rushed through in most unseemly haste, although other solvent parties offered \$10,000 more."

Now for the proof. The lease was sent to the Senate on Monday, Nov. 20th, and referred to the Penitentiary Committee. On Tuesday, Nov. 21st, the majority of the Committee reported the lease for ratification. (I presented a minority report, found below.) On the same Tuesday a resolution to ratify was introduced by Mr. Warren. The Senate Rules required that this resolution should lie on the table one day before being acted on. This rule was at once suspended, and the resolution adopted. Mr. Gibson, Porter and Tolley voting no. Mr. Tolley moved to postpone the matter, this motion was summarily laid on the table. Another Senate Rule required the resolution to be retained in the Senate during two days of actual session to give Senators a chance to reconsider. But the Senate ordered "that the resolution be immediately transmitted to the House," which was done. On Monday, the very day the lease was sent to the Senate, Mr. Enloe, the House Chairman, introduced a resolution into the House to ratify the lease. The rules of the House were suspended and the resolution referred instanter. And this was before the lease had been sent to the House, thus showing concert of action between the two Chairmen, whom the Governor "regarded" as the two Houses. On Wednesday morning, Nov. 22d, the House Chairman, Mr. Enloe, reported in favor of ratifying the lease for \$30,000, "as the best proposition that could be obtained under the circumstances," meaning, I suppose, "under the circumstances" of its being secretly done. Mr. Vaughn, the member from Davidson county, then and there

"presented a bid from Messrs. Newsom, Horton & Co., of Nashville, proposing to lease the Penitentiary on the same terms as Messrs. O'Connor & Looney, at \$40,000 per annum!" Here was an advanced bid. Other advanced bids were spoken of. Nashville and the House were excited over the matter. There was a chance of defeating the lease. The Governor comes to the rescue of his favorites, with a message, saying, "I heartily approve the contract. The Inspectors consulted me about the contract and I advised it. I hope you may sanction the action of the inspectors." This argument in favor of the lease was not sent to the Senate. The Governor had not thought it necessary there. But now the lease had become known, and the House was not disposed to ratify it, especially when one of its own members presents an advanced bid of ten thousand dollars. So the Governor comes forward in defense of the lease and informs "the members from the country" that "John C. Brown, Governor, heartily approves the contract." This was enough. Mr. Spears' "motion to postpone action" received only nineteen votes, nine of which were Republican votes. The lease was then and there ratified, sixteen votes in the negative, eight of which were Republican; and the resolution at once returned to the Senate.

It will thus be seen that the lease was put through both Houses in three days; and that to do this the rules of both Houses were suspended, a motion to postpone action was voted down in both Houses, and the usual time to reconsider denied, whereas if this matter had taken the regular course eight days would have been the very shortest time, four days in each House.

"The foregoing proof is taken from the Journals of the two Houses, and those Journals I think will be believed as soon as John C. Brown's word. At least I will risk it.

To show that ten thousand dollars more was offered than O'Connor & Looney gave, I refer not only to the foregoing statement, but also to the Journal of the House, page 258 and 293. One of the very grounds of the protest of Spears et al, was that "Newsom, Horton & Co. offered \$40,000 per annum for the institution; whereas the lease ratified only secures \$30,000 per annum to the State." Now when next the Governor "rises to explain" will he be so kind as to tell the people: 1st. Why, though no notice was given of the lease, yet Thos. O'Connor who lives at Knoxville, and H. F. Looney who lives at Memphis, two men from the two extremes of the State knew the Penitentiary was to be leased? 2d. Why the bid of Newsom, Horton & Co. was not accepted, their bidding \$10,000 more?

As to Mr. O'Connor's note and its statements.

The first statement is "Mr. Gibson said to me that he believed the lease of the penitentiary was the very best thing for the State."

I did say so, and I still say so; but, mark you, I did not say this particular lease to O'Connor and Looney was "the very best thing for the State." Any person, unless it be John C. Brown, can see the difference. If I favored this particular lease, why was I one of three Senators who voted against it? The following extract from the Senate Journal, page 218, will show my position.

"MINORITY REPORT.

"Mr. SPEAKER: The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on the Penitentiary, begs leave to report as follows:

"1st. He recommends that the penitentiary be leased.

"2d. He recommends that the lease of O'Connor and Looney be ratified, with the modification below, if no higher bid can be obtained within twenty days.

"3d. He recommends that the lease be so modified as to prohibit the employment of convict labor in any coal or other mine.

HENRY R. GIBSON."

So you see that while I believed in leasing the Penitentiary, I desired that it be leased to the highest bidder. What I complained of in my Knoxville speech was, not that the Penitentiary was leased, but that it was not leased to the highest bidder, and that the public had no notice of the intention to lease.

The second statement of Mr. O'Connor, which includes the balance of his note, does me injustice, not intentionally I hope. I can easily see how anxious Mr. O'Connor feels to get the Governor out of the mire. With him "ingratitude is treason" and I can readily understand why the Governor cries out to O'Connor, "Help me, Cassius, or I sink!" And what is more to the point, the public will easily see and readily understand this partnership.

I know Mr. O'Connor lobbied a great deal with me to persuade me to vote for the lease, and it is probable that I uttered some phrases which he fondly hoped meant what he writes. I did say to him, to rid myself of his importunity, that I would make no speech against the lease. I also said, that some of my constituents were miners. But I here and now most positively deny that I ever favored the resolution ratifying the lease; and I point to my vote and my minority report in confirmation of what I say. And what is more I advised the Republican members in the House to vote against the lease. I always thought that where a man voted against a thing it was satisfactory proof that he was not in favor of it. I hope Mr. O'Connor will not set to work to show that the messages of the Governor urging the lease are all pure forgeries, and that the protest of Spears, et al, is not on the House Journal, and that the intention to lease was duly advertised in the papers, and that Newsom, Horton & Co. did not bid \$40,000, and that the Governor knew nothing of the lease until the Legislature had ratified it. I hope the Governor will not call on Mr. O'Connor to do this.

3d. Gov. Brown says I have "the effrontery to charge him and members of the Legislature with secretly sacrificing the interests of the State."

I have this very "effrontery," I do charge that the security made this lease;

and I submit the foregoing proof in support of this charge. If the proof is insufficient, the verdict will be "not guilty." If it is sufficient I hope the honest men of the land will dare say "guilty! guilty! guilty!"

My Knoxville speech nowhere charges "the members of the Legislature with secretly sacrificing the best interests of the State." This is a trick worthy of a first-class Democratic trickster. Brown thinks if he can get my horns locked with the Legislature, I will have no time to gore him. You can't play that game on me, Johnny.

And now in conclusion, I desire to reiterate my Penitentiary charges against Brown. 1st. The lease to O'Connor & Looney was secretly; that is to say the public was not informed that the Penitentiary would be leased.

2d. If it had been made known to the world that the penitentiary would be leased to the highest bidder more than \$30,000 would have been bid.

3d. The lease when made was hurried through the Legislature, although delay was asked, and a far higher bid was offered.

4th. That in the lease the rights of the people were disregarded in these two particulars, the public had no chance to bid, and the State lost the benefit of a higher bid.

In support of these charges I once again refer to the proof. And now I desire to ask what answer is it to my charges, my facts and my figures, to get Mr. O'Connor to say that I did not vote my sentiments when I voted against the lease? Why didn't O'Connor say there was no bargain and sale between him and Brown? Why didn't O'Connor say that the lease was made in the light of day. Why didn't O'Connor say how his *keen nose* happened to smell out this lease? It won't do, Governor Brown, to get Mr. O'Connor to fight your battles. Suppose I didn't vote my sentiments, does that fact prove all my figures false? The people are not so ignorant as you imagine and you cannot humbug them by such false logic as that. And as the Governor is making speeches every day, I desire him to tell the people how it happened that while the Inspectors of the Penitentiary report a "profit" of over \$94,000 in their management of the Penitentiary, that the Joint Legislative Committee report an "actual deficit" of over \$36,000 during the very same period? showing a discrepancy of over one hundred and thirty thousand dollars! There is something rotten here. The Inspectors and the Joint Committee are all Democrats, and I suppose belong like the Governor, to the Greeley Reform Party. These honest gentlemen say that here is a difference of over \$130,000. Write to O'Connor, Governor, perhaps he can explain this, by showing that Gibson talks one way and votes another.

HENRY R. GIBSON.

P. S.—THE CHRONICLE makes me say that the report of the Inspectors "show that the Penitentiary cleared more than \$75,000 a year." This is a typographical error. I said "more than \$47,000 a year." If the Governor had not wasted time in writing to O'Connor he might have seen this.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION

Methodist Episcopal Church in the South.

The convention assembled at the appointed hour at the M. E. Church in this city on yesterday morning, and was called to order by Rev. N. E. Cobleigh, of Athens, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and was organized by the election of Wm. Rule as temporary chairman.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. W. C. Graves.

Mr. Rule returned his thanks to the convention for the honor conferred, which he appreciated deeply, and hoped that the objects of the meeting would redound not only in furthering the cause of education in this State, but throughout the whole Southern country.

On motion of Rev. J. B. Ford, Rev. J. F. Spence was appointed temporary secretary.

Prof. P. C. Wilson moved that all friends of education present be considered delegates and invited to participate in the proceedings of the convention. Carried.

Prof. W. also moved that a committee of three be appointed to enroll the names of delegates now present and who would arrive during the session.

The Chairman appointed as said committee Messrs. Wilson, Ford and Graves.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Ford moved that a committee of three be appointed on permanent organization.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen on said committee: Rev. N. E. Cobleigh, Rev. J. B. Ford and Rev. J. A. Hyden.

The committee retired and after consultation reported as follows:

For President—N. G. Taylor; Vice President, Rev. D. Hockett; Secretaries, Revs. J. J. Manker and W. C. Graves.

Mr. Taylor was conducted to the chair and made some very appropriate remarks. He thought this one of the most important meetings in the interests of education that had been held in East Tennessee and hoped that the results would redound to the advancement of the cause they had met to advocate. He hoped that the deliberations of the convention would be characterized by harmony and wisdom and the interests of the objects of the meeting be attained.

Rev. Mr. Spence suggested that a committee should be appointed to consult with Capt. Jos. Jaques in regard to obtaining reduced fares over the railroads.

Messrs. N. G. Taylor, N. E. Cobleigh and Wm. Rule were selected by the convention as said committee.

Mr. Hyden thought that a committee should be appointed to prepare a programme of business for the action of the convention.

Dr. Cobleigh stated that a programme had been arranged with essays by different gentlemen, who had not yet arrived but were expected on the noon train.

Rev. Mr. Hyden moved that the committee on Permanent Organization appoint a Business Committee in part, to be increased at the pleas-

ure of the convention.

The committee thereupon recommended the following gentlemen: Rev. J. F. Spence, J. A. Hyden, J. B. Ford, Prof. Wilson and Wm. Rule. Dr. Saltmarsh was called on, but had come merely as a looker on and was unprepared. He favored the cause of education and hoped that he would have the pleasure of hearing others.

Brief talks were made by Messrs. Foster, Wilcox and the chairman.

On motion a committee of three was appointed to prepare rules for the government of the convention. Dr. Cobleigh and Messrs. Manker and Hyden were appointed on said committee.

On motion the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention met, Dr. Taylor is the chair. The committee on rules of order reported as follows:

1st. The exercises of each session of the convention shall be opened with prayer.

2d. The reading of the minutes for the previous session shall follow.

3d. Speakers introducing the discussion shall be limited to ten minutes, those following five minutes. None to speak twice on the same subject until all others that desire to have spoken.

4th. All resolutions, or other business, shall be brought before the convention through the business committee.

The Business Committee presented the subject of "Higher Education." President Dean opened the discussion. He was followed by Dr. Cobleigh, Hon. Horace Maynard, Prof. Atwater and others.

The committee reported the programme for this morning as follows:

Convention to meet at 9 A. M.

After the opening exercises, an essay, by P. C. Wilson. Subject: "One Central University for the M. E. Church in the South." Discussion to be opened by Hon. N. G. Taylor.

The subject on "The Relation of the Church to Common Schools," is set for the afternoon session.

NIGHT SESSION.

The time was occupied by Prof. Atwater, of the East Tennessee University, who delivered a forcible and able address on the advantages of a higher system of education than that now enjoyed in America. His remarks were listened to with attention and were highly enjoyed by his audience.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The convention assembled at the M. E. Church at the appointed hour, Rev. N. G. Taylor, President, in the chair. The meeting opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Lowery, of Ohio, after which the minutes of yesterday afternoon were read and approved.

An elaborate essay was read by Prof. P. C. Wilson, on the subject of "One Central University for the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South," which was able and exhaustive.

The subject was discussed in all its bearings by Rev. N. G. Taylor, Dr. Inskip, of New York, Messrs. McDonald, of Boston, Edmondson, of the Tennessee Conference, Emery, Richards, Dr. Cobleigh, and Rev. J. A. Hyden.

The entire morning session was occupied in discussing this topic.

At 12 M. the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President called the convention to order and Dr. Cobleigh led in prayer. The minutes of this morning session approved.

Judge Houk being called for joined in the further discussion of the subject before the convention in the morning session, taking ground in favor of a Central University. Professors Milburn, Spence, and Dean, also joined in the discussion, taking the affirmative of the issue. These gentlemen took hold of the objections which might be urged and disposed of them in a thoughtful manner.

Prof. Wilson, chairman of the Business Committee, read several resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention in response to the importance of the work, and the steps that should be taken, which, after considerable discussion and some changes and amendments were adopted at a late hour in the afternoon.

The subject of common schools and their relation to the work of the M. E. Church in the South was discussed by Rev. J. A. Hyden, Prof. Milburn and others in an able and interesting manner.

The convention, on motion, tendered thanks to the families who had so kindly entertained the delegates, also to the Trustees of the church, and to Rev. J. B. Ford, the pastor, for his kindness, also to the President and Secretaries of the convention for their efficient services.

The able and elaborate essay read by Prof. Wilson, in the morning session, which created so much discussion, is to be laid before the readers of the *Methodist Advocate*. It will pay a careful perusal.

The convention then adjourned, the session having been very harmonious.

Homicide in Anderson County.

From a gentleman just from the scene of the occurrence we learn the following particulars of a tragic affair that took place in the neighborhood of Robertsonville, Anderson county, resulting in mortally wounding a man named Sam Collins by a Mr. Davis:

The two men had a difficulty the day before at a pasture which belonged to Davis and a brother-in-law of his by the name of Peake. They all had stock in the field and it seems that on account of having either purchased a right to graze his stock or something of the kind, the Collins had an equal right with the others. A all events he claimed the right and was determined to exercise it and on Tuesday armed himself with stones, it is said, for the purpose of resisting Davis, but a difficulty was averted.

On Wednesday morning Collins went to the pasture field and commenced letting down the fence preparatory to driving his stock in, when Davis came up and told him he should not put his stock in again. He had driven them out previously once before, but Collins persisted in bringing the animals there. He paid no attention to Davis' warning, but went on letting down the fence, when Davis turned around and went into his house, which was only a short distance off, and came out with a double-barreled shot-gun which he aimed at Collins and emptied both barrels in his body, one load entering his breast and the other in his bowels.

The wounded man was taken home and was alive on Wednesday evening, though not expected to recover. He was attended by Dr. Henry Sinkovsch. But little excitement was manifested over the tragedy. Collins was considered a rather loose character. Davis was a very gentlemanly person, though of very high temper when aroused.

REMEMBER the joint discussion here on Saturday between the Congressional candidates, Messrs. Maynard, Johnson and Cheatham. Come out and hear them.